MORMON ROBERTS NOT TO BE GIVEN

Reports from the Committee That Investigated the Charges Against the Polygamist.

OF THE MAJORITY

IT RECOMMENDS THAT THE UTAH SEAT BE DECLARED VACANT.

While the Minority Maintains Roberts Should Be Sworn in and Then Expelled as a Law-Breaker.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.-The reports of the special committee of investigation in the case of Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, were presented to the House to-day. The majority report, signed by Chairman Tayler and six of his associates, is a voluminous document, and is accompanied by a summary of the law, and fact. It gives the details of the hearings, the ample opportunitles afforded to Mr. Roberts to present his case, his refusal to testify and the unanimous finding of facts heretofore published. It proceeds:

"The committee is unanimous in its belief that Mr. Roberts ought not to remain a member of the House of Representatives. A majority are cf the opinion that he ought not to be permitted to become a member; that the House has the right to exclude him. A minority are of the epinion that the proper course of procedure is to permit him to be sworn in and then expe! him by a two-thirds vote under the constitutional provision provided for ex-

Your committee desires to assert with the utmost positiveness, at this point, that not only is the proposition of expulsion as applied to this case against precedent, but that exclusion is entirely in accord with principle, authority and legislative precedent and not antagonistic to any legislative action which the House of Representatives has ever taken. For convenience we present herewith, before proceeding to exended argument in support of the committee's resolution, the following sum-

"On the facts stated, the majority of the committee assert that the claimant ought not to be permitted to take a seat in the House of Representatives and that the seat to which he was elected ought to be declared vacant. The minority, on the other hand, assert that he ought to be sworn in in order that if haply twohirds vote therefor he may be expelled. Three distinct grounds of disqualification are asserted against Roberts.

"First-By reason of his violation of the Second-By reason of his notorious and defiant violation of the law of the land, of the decisions of the Supreme Court and of the proclamations of the President, himself above the law and not amenable to it. No government could possibly exist in the face of such practices. He is in open war against the laws and institutions of the country whose Congress he seeks to enter. Such an idea is intolerable. It is upon the principle asserted in this ground that all cases of exclusion

have been based. "Third-His election as representative is en explicit and offensive violation of the understanding by which Utah was admitted

RIGHT OF THE HOUSE TO EXCLUDE "The objection is made to the refusal to admit Roberts that the Constitution excludes the idea that any objection can be made to his coming in if he is twenty-five years of age, has been seven years a citizen of the United States and was an inhabitant of Utah when elected, no matter how treasonable or criminal may have been his life and practice. To this we reply:

"First-That the language of the constitutional provision, the history of its framing in the constitutional convention and its context clearly show that it cannot be construed to prevent disqualification for crime. "Second-That the overwhelming authority of text-book writers on the Constitution

is to the effect that such disqualification may be imposed by the House. "Third-The courts of several States, in construing analagous provisions have, with practical unanimity, declared against such

narrow construction of such constitutional "Fourth-The House of Representatives has never denied that it had the right to

exclude a member-elect, even when he had the three constitutional qualifications. "Fifth-In many instances it has distinctly asserted its right so to do in cases of dis-

"Sixth-It passed in 1862 the test oath act which imposed a real and substantial disqualification for membership in Congress, squalifying hundreds of thousands of force for twenty years and thousands of members of Congress were compelled to take the oath it required.

Seventh-The House in 1869 adopted a general rule of order, providing that no person should be sworn in as a member against whom the objection was made that he was not entitled to take the test oath, and if on investigation such fact appeared, he was to be permanently debarred from

"Eighth-The interesting proposition is made that the claimant be sworn in and then turned out. Upon the theory that the purpose is to permanently part company with Mr. Roberts, this is a dubious proceeding. Such action requires the vote of two-thirds of the members. We ask if such a vote is possible or right, in view of the following observations:

"The expulsion clause of the Constitution is as follows: 'Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior and,

with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel "No lawyer can read that provision without realizing in his own mind the question whether the House has any power to expel, except for some cause relating to the The ablest lawyers from the befinning of the Republic have so insisted. and their reasoning has been so that two

propositions are established, namely: "First-Neither house of Congress has ever expelled a member for acts unrelated to him as a member or inconsistent with his public trust and duty as such. Second-Both houses have many times refused to expel where the guilt of the tember was apparent, where the refusal to expel was put on the ground that the House or Senate, as the case might be,

to the member as such, or that it was committed prior to his election." The report concludes as follows: "If there is any fact apparent in this case. it is that the constituents of Mr. Roberts knew all about him before his election. Can there be room to doubt the proper action of the House? Is it prepared to yield up this salutary power of exclusion? Will it declare itself defenseless and ridiculous? No, sir; those who assert that expulsion is the remedy are necessarily barred from voting for the resolution declaring the seat vacant. He must, indeed, be technical and narrow in his construction of the Constitution who will not admit that if a and the safety of the members does not vote to declare the seat vacant is sus- need the protection of legal rules, tained by a two-thirds majority, the Con-

stitution is substantially complied with. He may not agree with the committee that a mere majority can exclude, but he can reserve the right to make the point of order that the resolution is not carried if | ter of law, to be exercised by a majority two-thirds do not vote for it. "If the House takes the action which the minority of the committee Insists it ought to take, it will for the first time in its his-

rarely to be exercised, but which the House has never declared it did not possess. Mindful of the gravity of the question, and the honor and integrity of the House and public evil. It is, in fact, the only effective realizing the responsibility imposed upon the rights of the individual member. For remedy. It applies to evils connected with us, we recommend the adoption of the the abuse of this discretion we are respon-"Resolved, That under the facts and the

often exercised-a power that ought

circumstances of this House, Brigham H. Roberts, representative-elect from the legal constitutional right to be sworn in as powers which to State of Utah, ought not to have or hold a member, but the facts are such that we in their hands."

a seat in the House of Representatives, and that the seat to which he was elected is hereby declared vacant."

A SEVERE ARRAIGNMENT. strong language against Mr. Roberts. to his plural marriages it says: "Prior to 1882 B. H. Roberts had married one Louisa is still living. About 1885, when Utah was fairly ringing with the blows of the Edmunds act of 1882, while numerous prosecutions were going on and after the Supreme Court had passed upon the validity of the acts, when the American people supposed that polygamy had received its death blow, when no man of the many of whose cases went to the United States Supreme Court

pretended the provisions against polygamous marriages were invalid, with all these facts insistently before him, Brigham H. Roberts took another wife; his first polygamous wife, Celia Dibble by name, who in the following twelve years bore him "This second wife he married in defiance

of the Edmunds law. He spat upon that law; he declared by his act that he recognized no binding rule upon him of a law of Congress; he declared by it that he recognized a higher law. The Congress of the United States was to him an object of contempt. The Supreme Court of the United States might declare the law for others but not for him. He laughed at its futile decrees and spurned its admonitions. The executive which had declared in solemn messages its gratification that polygamy seemed gone forever he defied and were laws of Congress and declarations of the highest court and proclamations of Presidents against his sensual interpretation of a sensual doctrine? And all the time the Edmunds law declared not only polygamy but cohabitation with more than one woman unlawful. Roberts not only bigamously married a second wife, but he persisted in violating and defiantly trampling under foot every other provision of the

claimed his utter contempt for the Supreme Court, for Congress and its most solemn enactments. A few years later he took a third wife. From the time of his second marriage to the third he cohabited with two women. From the date of his third marriage down to his election and we doubt yet to the present time he has been cohabiting with three women "As recently as Dec. 16, 1899, he defined his position as follows: 'These women have stood by me. They are good and true women. The law has said that I shall

part from them. My church has bowed the command of Congress and relinquished the practice of plural marriage, obligations assumed before it spoke. No power can do that. Even were the church that sanctioned these marriages and performed the ceremonies to turn its back upon us and say the marriages are not valid now and that I must give these good and loyal women up, I'll be d-d if

"In this statement he adheres to the audacious assumption that the law of 1882 did not speak to him and that he did not recognize it as a rule of conduct to him. We assert to the House, the country and history that it is absolutely and impregnably sound, not to be effectively attacked. consonant with every executive precedent. in harmony with the law and with the text-books on the subject. That Brigham H. Roberts's persistent, notorious and deflant violation of one of the most solemn acts ever passed by Congress, by the very body which he now seeks to enter, on the theory that he is above the law, and has defiant violation of the laws of his own State, necessarily render him ineligible, disqualified, unfit and unworthy to be a member of the House of Representatives. And this proposition is asserted not so much for reasons personal to the membership of the House as because it goes to the very integrity of the House and the Republic

The report is signed by Robert W. Tayer, Charles B. Landis, Page Morris, Romeo H. Freer, Smith McPherson, Samuel W. T. Lanham and Robert W. Miers.

REPORT OF THE MINORITY.

It Favors Expulsion of Roberts by Two-Thirds Vote.

The minority report is signed by Mr. Littlefield (Rep.), of Maine, and Mr. De Armond (Dem.), of Missouri. It says, in

"The undersigned members of the special committee appointed to investigate and report upon the prima facie and final right of Brigham H. Roberts to a seat in the House as the representative from Utah, being unable to agree with the conclusions of the committee as to the constitutional questions involved, very respectfully sub-

"Assuming that Mr. Roberts has been and is now a polygamist, unlawfully cohabititing with plural wives, and the House of Representatives is for that reason of the opinion that he ought not to be a member thereof, what course should it rightfully pursue under the Constitution, the supreme law of the land-exclude or expel him? If is for such reason legally ineligible or disqualified. The purpose is to consider the question of constitutional right, not of power, as it is conceded that the House has the power to exclued, with or without reason, right or wrong. The exercise of such a power without constitutional warrant, would simply be brute force, a tyrannous exercise of power, unreviewable by

After citing the constitutional provision as to the qualifications of a representative in Congress, the report proceeds: "Is it seriously contended that this House can of its own motion, by its own independent action, create for the purpose of this case, a legal disqualification? This House alone cannot make or unmake the law of the land. It is quite clear that the House, by its independent action, cannot, if it would, make for this case any disqualifying regulation that would have the force of law." The report then exhaustively reviews the

law and precedents bearing upon the case. The mains heads are as follows: "First-It is a very grave question as to

whether Congress can, by a law duly enacted, add to the qualifications negatively stated in the Constitution. There is no decision of the Supreme Court directly or indirectly construing this provision. There is no decision of any State court on the main question in point. "Second-If the right to add a disqualifi-

cation by law is assumed, the disqualification imposed by the Edmunds act does not apply to a member of Congress, and therefore does not affect Mr. Roberts. The only portion of the section that can be said to House of Representatives is that which declares that no polygamist, etc., 'shall be entitled to hold any office or place of public trust, honor or emolument . . under the United States.' Unless a member of the House holds an office 'under the United States' within the meaning of the Constitution and the law, there is no disqualifica-

House, by its independent action, cannot make law for any purpose. The adding by this House, acting alone, of a qualification not established by law, would not only be had no right to expel for an act unrelated | a violation of both the Constitution and the law, but it would establish a most dangerous precedent which could hardly fall to 'return to plague the inventor.' The report concludes as follows: "A small partisan majority might render the desire to arbitrarily exclude, by a majority vote, in order to more securely intrench itself in power, irresistible. Hence, its exercise is controlled by legal rules. In case of expulsion, when the requisite two-thirds can be had, the motive for the exercise of arbitrary power no longer exists, as a twoevery purpose. Hence, expulsion has been

"It seems to us settled, on reason and authority, that the power of the House to expel is unlimited, and that the legal propositions involved may be thus fairly summarized: The power of exclusion is a matvote, in accordance with legal principles and exists only where a member-elect lacks some of the qualifications required by the in November last. The alleged quotations Constitution. The power of expulsion is tory part with a begeficent power which it | made by the Constitution purely a matter of discretion to be exercised by a two- of a chance remark in the course of a talk thirds vote, fairly, intelligently, conscientiously, with a due regard to propriety and

safely left in the discretion of the House

sible only to our constituents, our consciences and our God. legal constitutional right to be sworn in as powers which the existence of trusts place

further believe the House in the exercise of its discretion, is not only justified, but required by every proper consideration in-volved, to expel him promptly after he becomes a member. We recommend the fol-The full report of the committee elabor- lowing as a substitute for the resolution

proposed by the committee:
"Resolved, That Brigham H. Roberts, having been duly elected a representative to the Fifty-sixth Congress from the State of Utah, with the qualifications requisite for admission to the House as such, is entitled as a constitutional right to take the oath of office prescribed for members-elect. his status as a polygamist, unlawfully cohabitating with plural wives, affording constitutional grounds for expulsion, but not

"And it the House shall hold with us and swear in Mr. Roberts as a member, we shall, as soon as recognition can be had, offer a resolution to expel him as a polygamist, unlawfully cohabiting with plural

FRENCH CABINET STRONGER THAN BEFORE PARLIAMENT MET.

Confidence Voted by a Substantial Majority-Test Will Come When the Naval Bill Is Voted On.

(Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.) PARIS, Jan. 20 .- The Ministry of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, which, its national opponents declared, was tottering to its fall and would receive its death blow immediately on the reopening of Parliament, has secured a fresh lease of life in the very first week of the parliamentary session by the substantial majority it received on the vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies on the interpellation regarding the attitude of the government toward strikers at St.

Early in the week the Nationalists were much rejoiced over an important check to the government's school project in committee, but Thursday's government victory shattered their hopes and leaves the Cabinet in an unexpectedly strong position, which encourages it to persist in its projects. This situation, it is believed, will have an indirect bearing on the prospects of the American reciprocity treaty, which, despite the sanguine predictions of the officials here, was thought in some quarters to be imperiled by the influential industrial and agricultural opposition. The fact that the government is entitled to count on a strong backing, as revealed by Thursday's vote on the strike interpellation, may induce it to endeavor to force the treaty through. . . .

The test of the government's strength, however, will take place shortly in the Chamber of Deputies on the naval proposal, which involves the expenditure of 750,000,000 francs, of which 500,000,000 francs is to be devoted to the reorganization of the fleet. M. Delaporte, Republican Radical deputy for Deux Sevres, who reported on the scheme, has just declared himself favorable to the majority plan. His report makes some interesting remarke regarding the proposed submarine boats, especially in connection with recent experiments at Washington with the submarine torpedo-boat Holland. He asserts that the new type of submarine vessel, of which

the government proposes to build two, will have a sphere of action on the surface of the water of from 200 to 400 knots and a submarine sphere of action of from forty to forty-five knots. Thus, he says, these vessels will be of offense value instead of a mere defense type. He expresses the hope that France will mostly provide herself with a large number of submarine war vessels. The press warmly supports their construction as a protection to the coast in case of an attack from the British

navy in event of war. In the Chamber of Deputies practically the whole week was devoted to the discussion of the railway budget, during which several speakers compared a number features of French railways workings with the American system. M. Vallant, Socialist deputy representing one of the Seine districts, demanded the adoption of the American system of automatic car couplers. declaring that half the mortality among French railway men was due to the imperfect French system of couplers. The director of railroads replied that the matter was under consideration and that undoubtedly a suitable system would shortly be

The elections for the renewal of 110 seats in the Senate, which will occur Jan. are keenly anticipated, as the result will indicate the feeling of the country toward the government. In view of its Dreyfus policy and the high court prosecutions policy and the high court prosecutions there s a strong moderate Republican opposition to the ministerial candidates. The most interesting contest is the constituency of Loire Inferieure, where General Mercier, the inveterate antagonist of Dreyfus and one of the Nationalist idols, is pitted against the government candidate, a Radi-

President Loubet recently gave a clever play of tact. The occasion was the recent

shooting party at Rambouillet, near Seville. Instead of issuing formal invitations to the officers of the garrison and the provincial authorities, President Loubet announced that they need only inscribe themselves on the lists of guests, with the gratifying result that practically every military officer in the vicinity joined the presidential party.

M. Pickard, commissioner general of Paris exposition, announces that most of the buildings are now in an advanced state of position will occur on the advertised date, even if it becomes necessary to work day and night shifts. The American section is the subject of many appreciative notices in the press. The Republique Francais says: "From every point of view, the United States will have a place worthy have any application to a member of the of them," and adds that it considers that the exhibit of American schools will surprise many, as American methods will be

a revelation to European nations. Mrs. Eddy, mother of Mr. Spencer F. Eddy, second secretary of the American embassy, who was severely injured during her voyage from America by being thrown down in her stateroom by the tossing of the vessel, is confined to her room. As soon as she is able to travel she will go to Cannes, accompanied by her son, for a long stay.

HADLEY ON TRUSTS.

Social Ostracism, He Says, Is an Effective Remedy for Any Evil.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 20 .- President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale University, of the foreign minister's speech in England apolis. who returned from his Western trip last thirds partisan majority is sufficient for night, gave out to-day the following statement explaining his position on the subject of "trusts:"

> "My position with regard to 'trusts' has been that most of the evils attributed to them are due to other causes. The real evils can be cured better by publicity and before the business men of Denver. Social ostracism will serve as a remedy for any trusts in the same way as it does to any other form of commercial wrong. I did not suggest the ostracism of trusts, but of tween five and six thousand. Next Tues- in the business which the Board of Trade

January is the Month for Carpet Bargains.

A Carpet Remnant Sale

Best Qualities, New Styles, About Half Price.

FRESH LEASE OF LIFE The Carpet Remnants

In lengths from 12 to 28 yards,

Are great bargains for small rooms. Bring a rough measure of your room and

we'll find a bargain to fit it.—See these it 26 yards fine 80c Tapestry Brussels Carpet	H	Ŋť.			
	477	: 16	(P.)	0397	50c yard
121/3 yards best \$1.00 Tapestry Brussels Carpe		-	•		55c yard
211/3 yards fine 90c Tapestry Brussels Carpet		•			55c yard
223/4 yards good 80c Tapestry Brussels Carpet	•			•	50c yard
203/4 yards fine \$1,40 Body Brussels Carpet	•	•			80c yard
27 ½ yards finest \$1.59 Body Brussels Carpet	•	•			75c yard
27 yards finest \$1.50 Body Brussels Carpet	•	•			85c yard
203/4 yards fine \$1.40 Body Brussels Carpet	•		7- N		70c yard
28 1/4 yards fine \$1.40 Body Brussels Carpet	•	•			70c yard
22 1/4 yards fine \$1.35 Wilton Velvet Carpet			3.0		75c yard
171/2 yards fine \$1.40 Axminster Carpet .	•		W.		75c yard
181/2 yards fine \$1.40 Axminster Carpet -		•		1	75c yard
20 yards fine \$1.50 Axminster Carpet -				13.	90c yard
201/2 yards \$2 Plush Wilton Carpet (slightly se	oiled		4 35		75c yard
243/4 yards elegant \$1.50 Axminster Carpet	. 1		١.	340	90c yard
231/2 yards elegant \$1.50 Axminster Carpet	•			1	90c yard
30 1/4 yards elegant \$1.50 Axminster Carpet	•		1	122	90c yard
26 yards fine \$1.40 Axminster Carpet .				2.0	90c yard
12 yards fine 90c Tapestry Brussels Carpet	ell'o		4.		50c yard
183/4 yards fine 90c Tapestry Brussels Carpet				1200	50c yard
15 yards rich \$1.35 Wilton Velvet Carpet	5 3 5			Kj.	75c yard
13 1/4 yards rich \$1.35 Wilton Velvet Carpet	The La				69c yard
21 yards finest \$1 Tapestry Brussel Carpet	Thurs.	F	13-1		55c yard
	-	Ē,			
1814 yards finest \$1 Tapestry Brussels Carpe	1	-	- 2	1,740	55c yard

Positively the Last Week of the Special

January Carpet Sale

FREE-All carpets made and laid with cotton padded lining in this sale. If not ready for your carpet make a cash deposit and we'll lay it aside till house-cleaning time.

Choice of our entire line, all new styles, Sale Price 37½c EXTRA HEAVY INGRAIN CARPETS, Have been selling at 50 cents. Advanced price for spring will Made and laid with heavy felt lining. be 60 cents. Immense selection, over 75 new patterns, Sale Price 59c BEST ALL-WOOL INGRAIN CARPETS, Never sold below 75 cents. Advanced price for spring will be Made and laid 85 cents. felt lining. 25 rich colorings, with borders to match, Sale Price 61c FINE TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS. Our bargain price was 75 cents. Advanced price for spring will Made and laid with cotton padded lining Sale price, Nearly 100 beautiful patterns, many exclusive designs, 78½c FINEST 10-WIRE TAPESTRY BRUSSELS

The regular price is \$1. Advanced price for spring will be \$1.10. An elegant variety of rich parlor patterns, **ALL OUR REGULAR \$1.25 AXMINSTER**

CARPETS

CARPETS These are a rare bargain. Advanced price for spring will be \$1.35.

About 20 splendid new styles just received, REGULAR \$1.25 WILTON VELVET CARPETS Excellent goods for service. Advanced price for spring will

Sale price. 97½c Made and laid padded lining

Made and laid

with cotton padded lining

Sale price.

padded lining

This Sale Continues Throughout This Week.

The Taylor Carpet Company

WILL REACH THE REICHSTAG THIS WEEK, AND MAY PASS.

Debate Over the Seizure of Steamers by Britain.

(Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, Jan. 20.-During the coming week the naval bill will be the main political topic. It is surmised that the measure will reach the Reichstag early in the week, as the Bundesrath has expressed beforehand its readiness to pass it. Its fate in the Reichstag, parliamentarians now say, probably is by no means assured, though it is predicted that enough members of the Central party will support the bill to enable its passage. The force of lation. recent events has been telling altogether in favor of the measure and an enormous amount of agitation on the subject has been made by the fleet enthusiasts throughout the empire. Judging from the present prospects the correspondent of the Associated Press can foretell that the naval bill, on which the Emperor's whole heart hangs, will be passed after a number of assurances and explanations about there being no need of new taxes from the gov-

ernment, though with the smallest ma-The German press to-day comments lib erally on yesterday's interpellation in the Reichstag on the seizure of German steamsays: "The whole session showed that set-back to the Nationalist claims of his since thes English answer was known beunpopularity in the army by a pretty dis- fore hand this peculiar parliamentary ac-

tion might have been spared us." The Freissinige Zeitung expresses the opinion that the interpellation took both a dignified and an appropriate course. The Vossische Zeitung asserts that Count Von Buelow "showed in this whole affair

as much tact as energy," and well deserved the ovation which the Reichstag yesterday accorded him. The Deutsche Tages Zeltung, with the

whole Agrarian party, is not satisfied with the results. The paper says: "In the Reichstag there was loud applause after Von Buelow's speech; in the land, we can to interment troops to compose the funeral assure the delegates, there was bitter dis-

The National Zeitung says: "The effect of infantry, one regiment of foot artillery. of yesterday's proceedings on public opinion in England will be in the nature of a corrector, we hope. The Vorwearts calls the interpellation a

"miscarried farce." The Post, enumerating what Great Britain offers in reparation, says: "Truly all these are successes on which we may rejoice heartily, because they mean that full satisfaction is given to Germany.' The Tageblatt, in its comments, remarks: "England now knows fully that in the German empire she faces a country which will not yield a hair's breadth from what it conceives to be right. The foreign minister and the Reichstag both carefully avoided shouting triumph at Great Britain's backdown, but people in England will deduce a lesson from this reserve that the German empire, whose moderate policy is supported

not be provoked with impunity." The tone of the British comments on Count Von Buelow's speech gives offense and the news that another German ship has been captured adds fresh fuel to the flame. The papers ask how the seizure of a ship with flour can be reconciled with Lord Salisbury promises.

by a vast majority of its Parliament, can-

The Barth bill in the Diet, respecting the Prussian election districts, meets with the admitted that the existing system is superannuated. The government's argument is that the Barth redistricting would redound in favor of the Socialists, as the cities strongly Socialist.

The coming week will be the height of ceive orders and decorations are bidden. This time the number of guests runs be- street, where they had been used for years "We believe that Mr. Roberts has the the individuals who grossly abuse the day is the defilier cour for the diplomatic has placed under a ban. It was further ancorps and male and female civilians, all wearing gala dress. All the members of from this time.

Thursday there will be a military defilier cour. Saturday will be the Emperor's birthday. The Kings of Saxony and Wurtemburg are expected to be present, and the officials of the American embassy will be among the number of congratulants.

The whole Rhine district is threatened with floods, owing to the masses of snow and frequent thaws. A number of the Mozelle towns are now flooded. The Rhine, in several places, rose ten feet within twenty-four hours. Oberammergau's Passion Play manage-

ment has issued a statement that performances will occur May 24 and 27 and June 4 10, 16, 17, 24 and 29, and that there will be six performances in July, seven in August and six in September. A covered auditorium has been erected, at a cost of \$50,000, capable of accommodating four thousand presons. Oberammergau will be made a railroad station, and the hotel and boarding accommodations will be vastly improved. The sum of 30,000 marks has been given

submitted up to December, 1902, on the application of the Darwinian theory to international political development and legis-The Reichstag to-day passed the imperial estimates after a debate, during which Prince Bismarck expressed the hope that Count Von Buelow's statement that he intended to follow in the footsteps of the

obliterated and not easy to find. Prof. Virchow will exhibit to his class in pathology a Kansan, Leeds Wilkins, reputed to be the tallest man in the world, pointing out the remarkable abnormalities of his skull.

first Prince Bismarck would be fulfilled,

though, he added, these footsteps were

The Emperor has bestowed the Order of Mumm Von Schwarzenstein, recently acting German ambassador at Washington, in

GEN. LAWTON'S FUNERAL.

Preparations for Interring the Hero's Remains in Arlington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.-According to arrangements already made by the War Department the remains of Major General Henry W. Lawton, U. S. V., who was killed at San Mateo, Luzon, Dec. 19 last, will be interred in the National Cemetery at Arlington, with full military honors, the day after they reach this city. Previous escort, which will consist of one regiment a squadron of cavalry and two mounted batteries of artillery, will be assembled in this city to escort the remains from the church where the funeral religious services are held to the cemetery. Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, has been charged with the execution of these orders. General Merritt has been formally designated to com-

mand the escort. The remains of General Lawton are on the troop ship Thomas and are expected to arrive at San Francisco about the 1st of February. Mrs. Lawton is a passenger on that vessel and the final arrangements for the funeral will not be made until the authorities at Washington have ascertained her wishes in the matter. It is settled, however, that the remains will be brought to Washington on a special train in charge of Major General Shafter, who will be accompanied by an aid. The itinerary of the train will not be determined until the wishes of Mrs. Lawton are known. It is probable that the trip will be made so as bitter feeling. The government is under- to permit the body to lie in state for a stood to be displeased with the reception short time at Fort Wayne and Indian-

> New Subscriptions. The following additional subscriptions to

monument fund have been re-General Canby Post, G. A. R., Brazil

Cash, S. Fraser..... 5.00

"Puts and Calls" Knocked Out. CHICAGO, Jan. 20 .- A final blow to trading in "puts and calls" was struck to-day when notice was given to the telegraph companies to remove the wires an intruments from the room at No. 28 Sherman

nounced that the place would be closed

OFFERED A BRIBE

TESTIMONY OF T. F. NORMOILE BE-FORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Says He Was Promised \$12,500 if He Would Vote for W. A. Clark in the Montana Legislature. WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.-The investiga-

tion of the committee on privileges and

elections into the allegations of bribery against Senator Clark was resumed to-T. F. Normoile, a bookkeeper of Butte, was first called. He was a member of to Professors Haeckel, Conrad and Fraaz, the last Legislature. He testified that to be awarded by them for the best essays within a week after his election he was approached with an indirect offer of large sum of money for his vote for Mr. Clark. It was said to him that he could get \$15,000 to \$20,000 for his vote and per

haps enough to make him a snug fortune if he would merely absent himself from the Legislature at the time of the voting for United States Senator. When the Legislature convened a man had approached him and asked him if he proposed to make a "sucker" of himself and not get anything out of the election. Finally, he said, just before the election he was offered \$12,500 for his vote for Clark, the sum to be placed in the hands of some disinter-

At this point Chairman Chandler said that John P. Murphy, of Butte, one of the men, who, it is claimed, had approached Mr. Normoile, had come to Washington by request to testify in the case. He left immediately after a subpoena had been

issued for him. "Search has been made for him in vain," said Senator Chandler, "and the assistance of the newspapers is solicited to ascertain

his whereabouts." In response to a statement from Mr. Faulkner, Mr. Clark's leading attorney, that he knew nothing of Murphy, Senator Chandler replied: "I thought he might ac cidentally let know his whereabouts.' Mr. Faulkner-I'll let you know if he

Mr. Chandler-No doubt the newspaper men will find him in two or three days. On cross-examination Mr. Normolle said he was a Democrat. He was employed and had been since the last Legislature adjourned, with the Anaconda Company He voted for Conrag for United States Senator from first to last. He said in regard to the offer of \$12,500 for his vote that he would think it over. As to the \$10,000 proposition, he had replied: "That s very little for a man to sell himself

At the conclusion of Mr. Normoile's tes timony Mr. Cason, of yesterday's witnesses, was recalled for cross-examination by Mr. Faulkner. He admitted that he had gone to W. A. Clark's office in November, soon after the election, to talk with him about the United States senatorship. He explained why he had gone to see Mr. Clark, saying that generally the Republicans were favorable to Clark's election. Mr. Cason was examined as to the interview with W. A. Clark, held in the latter's room just before the election of senator. He declared that Mr. Clark had asked him to see Representative Marcye, as the witness could handle him better than anybody else. Mr. Cason said Clark had authorized him to pay \$10,000 to Representative Marcye, the authority having been given to him by holding up the fingers and thumbs of both hands. Subsequently he had learned that Marcye was favorable to Clark anyhow, and he made no offer of money to him. Mr. Cason admitted he received \$500 from Senator Clark for his services.

On redirect examination Mr. Cason told how Mr. Root had given him \$1,500 to leave Butte and keep away from the service of a subpoena of the Senate committee. At the conclusion of the examination of Mr. Cason, counsel for the contestants announced they had no other testimony to offer until certain letters sent for by the defense had arrived. Mr. Faulkner said the B. B. Peck 5.00 letters, although on the way from Butte,

had not arrived. In response to an inquiry from Chairman Cash 5.00 | Chandler as to whether he was prepared to proceed with the defense, Mr. Faulkner replied that he was not and could scarcely, in fairness, be expected to put on his witnesses until the contestants had rested. After some discussion an adjournment was taken until Monday morning

next at 10:15.

Importers' Protest Overruled. NEW YORK, Jan. 20 .- The board of classification of the United States general appraisars to-day announced a decision over-

Imported Shirtings.

First invoice for season 1900 received. Our selections exceed all our past efforts and undoubtedly we can show you the prettiest range of patterns ever brought to the city.

We Invite Your Inspection.

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AMUSEMENTS.

POPULAR CONCERT Tomlinson: Hall TO-DAY, at 3 p. m.

Indianapolis Military Band. Miss Maud Langstaff Mezzo Soprano

Mr. Nicholas Rembusch.... Euphonium Soloist Mr. H. D. Kaiser Flute Soloist Lower Floor, 15c; Balcony, 25c. Benefit Central Labor Union Li-

> brary Fund. We Carry a Swell Line of

Choice Cigars See Us Before Buying

The Schomberg-Webb Cigar Co., Telephones 300. 5 S. ILLINOIS ST. ruling the importers' protest regarding certain kinds of Nottingham lace window curtains. The curtains in question are made on Nottingham machines, but afterward on another machine had a fine cord sewn into the lace, giving the effect of embroidery. The importers claimed they should be classified as curtains made on

Nottingham machines and a duty of 50

per cent. ad valorem be imposed. But the

llector, in assessing the curtains, im-

posed a duty of 60 per cent. ad valorem,

claiming the goods were lace window cur-tains as described in paragraph 339 of the tariff act.

Captain Mills Acquitted. SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 20 .- Capt. Frederick J. Mills, formerly lieutenant governor of Idaho, was to-day acquitted of the charge of murder. The jury took but one ballot. Captain Mills killed John O'Malveney, chief engineer of the Oregon Shortline in this city on Oct. 30 last. The evidence showed that while the defendant was absent serving as an officer of the volunteer army of the United States his wife and O'Malveney became intimate.

The captain killed O'Malveney on sight.

Six pellets of "77" every thirty minutes will "break up" a fresh Cold or a "touch" of the Grip in twenty-four

Six pellets of "77" every hour will "break up" a hard, stubborn Cold that "hangs on" and "knock out" the Grip with all its pains and soreness in the head, chest and back, Catarrh and Sore

How? By restoring the checked circulation (indicated by a chill or shiver), starting the blood coursing through the veins, and so "break up" the Cold.

Ask your druggist, or send for Dr. Humphreys' Manual free-tells about the care and treatment of the sick in all ailments. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Corner William and John streets, N. Y.